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EXAMINER
BATURAY, ALICIA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/009,073	KAGAYA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alicia Baturay	2155	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 September 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *19 February 2002* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date *12062001,06042002*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed 26 September 2005.

2.   Claims 1 and 3-15 were amended.

3.   Claims 1-15 are pending in this Office Action.

Response to Amendment

4.   The objection to the title was addressed and is withdrawn.

5.   The objection to the abstract was addressed and is withdrawn.

6.   The objections to the specification were addressed and are withdrawn.

7.   The objection to claims 1 and 15 regarding minor informalities was addressed and is

withdrawn.

8.   The objection to claims 4 and 5 regarding minor informalities was addressed and is

withdrawn.

9.   The rejection of claims 1, 8, and 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 2nd paragraph regarding

indefiniteness was addressed and is withdrawn.

10.   Applicant's amendments and arguments with respect to claims 1-20 and new claims 21-

59 filed on October 21, 2004 have been fully considered but they are deemed to be moot in

view of the new grounds of rejection.

Drawings

11.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: Figure 5A is not described in the specification. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

13.   Claim 1, 3-9, and 11-15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Albal

et al. (U.S. 2003/0147518) in view of Weyer et al. (U.S. 6,671,714) further in view Pinard et

al (GB 2 306 853).

Albal teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a system and method of

identifying a caller. A subscriber number is inputted into a first communication device to

place a call to a subscriber. A determination is made as to whether the number associated

with the first communication device matches a stored number in the address book. A name is

associated with the stored number is delivered by the communication node to a second

communication device to provide the name of the caller to the subscriber.

14.   With respect to claim 1, Albal teaches an information display apparatus comprising:

Voice call means for making voice calls via lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 23); calling

number acquisition means for acquiring a sender number of a calling party at call incoming

(Albal, page 3, paragraph 26); data retrieval means for retrieving sender data corresponding

to the sender number acquired via the calling number acquisition means from a sender

database that can store a plurality of data sets, each data set comprising data fields for

describing a sender name and a mail address associated with a sender number as well as

terminal resources stored in a memory on a terminal (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26);

data communication means equipped with an interface for making data communications via

the lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 17); network resource acquisition means equipped with a

series of network protocols for acquiring network resources by using the data communication

means; terminal resource acquisition means for acquiring terminal resources (Albal, page 5, paragraph 42); and display means for displaying on the screen the acquired resource and the application selected via the application selection means (Albal, page 2, paragraph 18).

Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12, line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for the recipient.

Albal teaches an information display apparatus comprising:

Voice call means for making voice calls via lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 23); calling number acquisition means for acquiring a sender number of a calling party at call incoming (Albal, page 3, paragraph 26); data retrieval means for retrieving sender data corresponding to the sender number acquired via the calling number acquisition means from a sender database that can store a plurality of data sets, each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name and a mail address associated with a sender number as well as terminal resources stored in a memory on a terminal (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26); data communication means equipped with an interface for making data communications via the lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 17); network resource acquisition means equipped with a

series of network protocols for acquiring network resources by using the data communication means; terminal resource acquisition means for acquiring terminal resources (Albal, page 5, paragraph 42); and display means for displaying on the screen the acquired resource and the application selected via the application selection means (Albal, page 2, paragraph 18).

Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12, line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for the recipient.

The combination of Albal and Weyer does not explicitly teach acquiring and displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call.

However, Pinard teaches application selection means for acquiring a resource, the acquired resource being one of a network resource, terminal resource and mail data (Pinard, page 10, lines 28-34) corresponding to a predetermined or used-defined calling number from sender data retrieved via the data retrieval means and for selecting an application corresponding to the acquired resource (Pinard, page 5, lines 7-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal and Weyer in view of Pinard in order to teach acquiring and

displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call. One would be motivated to do

so in order to allow a user to automatically retrieve a file related to the identity of a calling

line.

15.   With respect to claim 3, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including an

information display apparatus where the display means further comprises additional

information selection means and that the display means acquires additional information via

the terminal resource acquisition means in accordance with additional information described

in the sender data in order to display the additional information together with the acquired

resource and selected application (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26).

16.   With respect to claim 4, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including an

information display apparatus comprising:

Voice call means for making voice calls via lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 23); calling

number acquisition means for acquiring a sender number of a calling party at call incoming

(Albal, page 3, paragraph 26); data retrieval means for retrieving sender data corresponding

to the sender number acquired via the calling number acquisition means from a sender

database that can store a plurality of data sets, each data set comprising data fields for

describing a sender name and a mail address associated with a sender number as well as

terminal resources stored in a memory on a terminal (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26);

data communication means equipped with an interface for making data communications via

the lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 17); network resource acquisition means equipped with a

series of network protocols for acquiring network resources by using the data communication means; terminal resource acquisition means for acquiring terminal resources (Albal, page 5, paragraph 42); and display means for displaying on the screen the acquired resource and the application selected via the application selection means (Albal, page 2, paragraph 18).

Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12, line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for the recipient.

Albal teaches an information display apparatus comprising:

Voice call means for making voice calls via lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 23); calling number acquisition means for acquiring a sender number of a calling party at call incoming (Albal, page 3, paragraph 26); data retrieval means for retrieving sender data corresponding to the sender number acquired via the calling number acquisition means from a sender database that can store a plurality of data sets, each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name and a mail address associated with a sender number as well as terminal resources stored in a memory on a terminal (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26); data communication means equipped with an interface for making data communications via

the lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 17); network resource acquisition means equipped with a series of network protocols for acquiring network resources by using the data communication means; terminal resource acquisition means for acquiring terminal resources (Albal, page 5, paragraph 42); and display means for displaying on the screen the acquired resource and the application selected via the application selection means (Albal, page 2, paragraph 18).

Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12, line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for the recipient.

The combination of Albal and Weyer does not explicitly teach acquiring and displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call.

However, Pinard teaches an information display apparatus where, in case the acquired resource to be displayed is mail data (Pinard, page 10, lines 28-34), the application selection means retrieves mail data for the mail address described in the sender data retrieved by the data retrieval means from a plurality of mail data sets stored in the memory on the terminal that have been received via the terminal resource acquisition means, and in case

corresponding mail data are present, selects a mail application to automatically display the latest mail data (Pinard, page 5, lines 7-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal and Weyer in view of Pinard in order to teach acquiring and displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to automatically retrieve a file related to the identity of a calling line.

17.   With respect to claim 5, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including an information display apparatus comprising:

Voice call means for making voice calls via lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 23); calling number acquisition means for acquiring a sender number of a calling party at call incoming (Albal, page 3, paragraph 26); data retrieval means for retrieving sender data corresponding to the sender number acquired via the calling number acquisition means from a sender database that can store a plurality of data sets, each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name and a mail address associated with a sender number as well as terminal resources stored in a memory on a terminal (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26); data communication means equipped with an interface for making data communications via the lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 17); network resource acquisition means equipped with a series of network protocols for acquiring network resources by using the data communication means; terminal resource acquisition means for acquiring terminal resources (Albal, page 5,

paragraph 42); and display means for displaying on the screen the acquired resource and the application selected via the application selection means (Albal, page 2, paragraph 18).

Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12, line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for the recipient.

Albal teaches an information display apparatus comprising:

Voice call means for making voice calls via lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 23); calling number acquisition means for acquiring a sender number of a calling party at call incoming (Albal, page 3, paragraph 26); data retrieval means for retrieving sender data corresponding to the sender number acquired via the calling number acquisition means from a sender database that can store a plurality of data sets, each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name and a mail address associated with a sender number as well as terminal resources stored in a memory on a terminal (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26); data communication means equipped with an interface for making data communications via the lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 17); network resource acquisition means equipped with a series of network protocols for acquiring network resources by using the data communication

means; terminal resource acquisition means for acquiring terminal resources (Albal, page 5, paragraph 42); and display means for displaying on the screen the acquired resource and the application selected via the application selection means (Albal, page 2, paragraph 18).

Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12, line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for the recipient.

The combination of Albal and Weyer does not explicitly teach acquiring and displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call.

However, Pinard teaches an information display where, in case the acquired resource to be displayed is mail data (Pinard, page 10, lines 28-34), the application selection means automatically connects to a prespecified mail server via the network resource acquisition means and retrieves mail data corresponding to the mail address described in the sender data retrieved by the data retrieval means from mail data on the server, and in case corresponding mail data are present, acquires mail data from the server and selects a mail application to automatically display the latest mail data (Pinard, page 5, lines 7-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal and Weyer in view of Pinard in order to teach acquiring and displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to automatically retrieve a file related to the identity of a calling line.

18.   With respect to claim 6, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including an information display apparatus comprising:

Voice.call means for making voice calls via lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 23); calling number acquisition means for acquiring a sender number of a calling party at call incoming (Albal, page 3, paragraph 26); data retrieval means for retrieving sender data corresponding to the sender number acquired via the calling number acquisition means from a sender database that can store a plurality of data sets, each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name and a mail address associated with a sender number as well as terminal resources stored in a memory on a terminal (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26); data communication means equipped with an interface for making data communications via the lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 17); network resource acquisition means equipped with a series of network protocols for acquiring network resources by using the data communication means; terminal resource acquisition means for acquiring terminal resources (Albal, page 5, paragraph 42); and display means for displaying on the screen the acquired resource and the application selected via the application selection means (Albal, page 2, paragraph 18).

Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12, line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for the recipient.

Albal teaches an information display apparatus comprising:

Voice call means for making voice calls via lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 23); calling number acquisition means for acquiring a sender number of a calling party at call incoming (Albal, page 3, paragraph 26); data retrieval means for retrieving sender data corresponding to the sender number acquired via the calling number acquisition means from a sender database that can store a plurality of data sets, each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name and a mail address associated with a sender number as well as terminal resources stored in a memory on a terminal (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26); data communication means equipped with an interface for making data communications via the lines (Albal, page 2, paragraph 17); network resource acquisition means equipped with a series of network protocols for acquiring network resources by using the data communication means; terminal resource acquisition means for acquiring terminal resources (Albal, page 5, paragraph 42); and display means for displaying on the screen the acquired resource and the application selected via the application selection means (Albal, page 2, paragraph 18).

Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12, line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for the recipient.

The combination of Albal and Weyer does not explicitly teach acquiring and displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call.

However, Pinard teaches an information display apparatus where, in case the acquired resource to be displayed is mail data (Pinard, page 10, lines 28-34), the application selection means connects to a prespecified mail server and retrieves mail data corresponding to the mail address described in the sender data from the mail server via the network resource acquisition means, and retrieves mail data stored in the memory on the terminal corresponding to the mail address described in the sender data via the terminal resource acquisition means to retrieve and acquire the latest mail data from both the network and the terminal, then selects a mail application to display the latest mail data (Pinard, page 5, lines 7-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal and Weyer in view of Pinard in order to teach acquiring and

displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call. One would be motivated to do

so in order to allow a user to automatically retrieve a file related to the identity of a calling

line.

19.   With respect to claim 7, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the

application selection means automatically acquires corresponding URL data via the network

resource acquisition means and selects a web browser application to display the URL data

(Albal, page 5, paragraph 46).

    Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

    However, Weyer teaches an information display apparatus where, in case the acquired

resource to be displayed is a network resource (URL) (Albal, page 5, paragraph 46). (Weyer,

Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12, line 12),

    It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information

including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly

communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for

the recipient.

20.   With respect to claim 8, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including an

information display apparatus where, in case the acquired resource to be displayed is a

terminal resource the application selection means acquires the corresponding data via the

terminal resource acquisition means and selects a web browser application to display the data

(Albal, page 5, paragraph 46).

21.   With respect to claim 9, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including an

information display apparatus, where the display means displays data together with sound,

music data or voice data preset by the data or application to be displayed (Albal, page 3,

paragraph 30).

22.   With respect to claim 11, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including an

information display apparatus, where the sender database is stored in a server on the network

and accessed via the network resource acquisition means at call incoming for retrieval and

acquisition of the sender data corresponding to the sender number (Albal, page 3, paragraph

26).

23.   With respect to claim 12, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including an

information display apparatus, where sender database is stored in the memory on a terminal

and a server on the network and that the data retrieval means searches the sender database

stored in the memory at call incoming and, in case the corresponding sender data is not

present, accesses the sender database via the network resource acquisition means to search

the sender database on the server for the corresponding sender data (Albal, page 3, paragraph

26).

24.   With respect to claim 13, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a

portable information terminal, where the portable information terminal uses radio link

networks and comprises information display apparatus (Albal, page 2, paragraph 24).

25.   With respect to claim 14, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a

telephone set using public networks and comprising information display apparatus (Albal,

page 1, paragraph 16).

26.   With respect to claim 15, Albal teaches an information display method comprising the

steps of:

          Acquiring a sender number of a calling party at call incoming (Albal, page 3, paragraph

26); retrieving sender data corresponding to the sender number acquired via the calling

number acquisition step from a sender database that can store a plurality of data sets, each

data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name, a mail address and a network

resource (URL) associated with a sender number as well as terminal resources stored in a

memory on a terminal (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26); acquiring a resource, the

acquired resource being one of a network resource, terminal resource and mail data

corresponding to a predetermined or used-defined calling number from sender data retrieved

via the data retrieval step; selecting the application corresponding to the acquired resource

(Albal, page 5, paragraph 44); and displaying on the screen the resource and the application

selected via the application selection step (Albal, page 2, paragraph 18).

27.   Claims 2 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Albal in

view of Weyer in view of Pinard and further in view of Fogarty (U.S. 6,311,180).

28.   With respect to claim 2, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including an

information display apparatus capable of displaying information about a caller (Albal, Fig. 3;

page 3, paragraph 26).

        Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

        However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender

name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12,

line 12).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information

including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly

communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for

the recipient.

        The combination of Albal and Weyer does not explicitly teach acquiring and displaying a

resource related to the incoming telephone call.

        However, Pinard teaches application selection means for acquiring a resource, the

acquired resource being one of a network resource, terminal resource and mail data (Pinard,

page 10, lines 28-34) corresponding to a predetermined or used-defined calling number from

sender data retrieved via the data retrieval means and for selecting an application

corresponding to the acquired resource (Pinard, page 5, lines 7-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal and Weyer in view of Pinard in order to teach acquiring and displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to automatically retrieve a file related to the identity of a calling line.

Albal teaches an information display apparatus capable of displaying information about a caller (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26).

Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12, line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for the recipient.

The combination of Albal and Weyer does not explicitly teach acquiring and displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call.

However, Pinard teaches application selection means for acquiring a resource, the acquired resource being one of a network resource, terminal resource and mail data (Pinard, page 10, lines 28-34) corresponding to a predetermined or used-defined calling number from

sender data retrieved via the data retrieval means and for selecting an application corresponding to the acquired resource (Pinard, page 5, lines 7-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal and Weyer in view of Pinard in order to teach acquiring and displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to automatically retrieve a file related to the identity of a calling line.

The combination of Albal, Weyer, and Pinard does not explicitly teach the use of a priority table.

However, Fogarty teaches an information display apparatus further comprising a display priority table to make the user be able to set which resource is to be displayed first from a set of data described in the sender data retrieved via the data retrieval means (Fogarty, col. 5, lines 31-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal, Weyer and Pinard in view of Fogarty in order to enable the use of a priority table. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the displaying of documents on a wide array of display devices, especially mobile communication display devices.

29.   With respect to claim 10, Albal teaches the invention described in claim 1, including an information display apparatus capable of displaying information about a caller (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26).

Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12, line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for the recipient.

The combination of Albal and Weyer does not explicitly teach acquiring and displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call.

However, Pinard teaches application selection means for acquiring a resource, the acquired resource being one of a network resource, terminal resource and mail data (Pinard, page 10, lines 28-34) corresponding to a predetermined or used-defined calling number from sender data retrieved via the data retrieval means and for selecting an application corresponding to the acquired resource (Pinard, page 5, lines 7-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal and Weyer in view of Pinard in order to teach acquiring and displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to automatically retrieve a file related to the identity of a calling line.

Albal teaches an information display apparatus capable of displaying information about a

caller (Albal, Fig. 3; page 3, paragraph 26).

Albal does not explicitly teach the contact information including a URL.

However, Weyer teaches each data set comprising data fields for describing a sender

name, a mail address and a network resource (URL) (Weyer, Fig. 9; col. 11, line 10 – col. 12,

line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Albal in view of Weyer in order to teach the contact information

including a URL. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a user to quickly

communicate online with a recipient without needing to know or find the Internet address for

the recipient.

The combination of Albal and Weyer does not explicitly teach acquiring and displaying a

resource related to the incoming telephone call.

However, Pinard teaches application selection means for acquiring a resource, the

acquired resource being one of a network resource, terminal resource and mail data (Pinard,

page 10, lines 28-34) corresponding to a predetermined or used-defined calling number from

sender data retrieved via the data retrieval means and for selecting an application

corresponding to the acquired resource (Pinard, page 5, lines 7-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Albal and Weyer in view of Pinard in order to teach acquiring and

displaying a resource related to the incoming telephone call. One would be motivated to do

so in order to allow a user to automatically retrieve a file related to the identity of a calling line.

The combination of Albal, Weyer, and Pinard does not explicitly teach the use of a priority table.

However, Fogarty teaches an information display apparatus where the display means displays data together with a background color or background data preset by the data or application to be displayed (Fogarty, col. 7, lines 3-14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Albal, Weyer and Pinard in view of Fogarty in order to enable the use of a priority table. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the displaying of documents on a wide array of display devices, especially mobile communication display devices.

Response to Arguments

30.   Applicant's arguments filed 26 September 2005 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive for the reasons set forth below.

31.   The examiner respectfully submits that Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 4-7 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

32.   *Applicant Argues:* As to claim 8, Applicant states "Albal does not teach that the communication node retrieves corresponding data of the terminal resource, and then selects a web browser to display the data."

In Response: The examiner respectfully submits that Albal teaches in case the acquired resource to be displayed is a terminal resource (i.e., a welcome greeting), the application selection means acquires corresponding data via the terminal acquisition means and selects a web browser application to display the data (retrieves an appropriate announcement (i.e., a welcome greeting) from a browser – see Albal, page 5, paragraph 46). The term "terminal resource" is sufficiently broad as to encompass any file that can be displayed on a browser as such a file would have to be downloaded or supplied to the terminal's RAM first in order to for the terminal to display the appropriate file on a browser. This renders the rejection proper, and thus rejection stands.
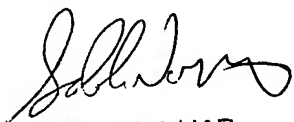
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia Baturay whose telephone number is (571) 272-3981. The examiner can normally be reached at 7:30am - 5pm, Monday - Thursday, and every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on (571) 272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Alicia Baturay
December 5, 2005

SALEH NAJJAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER